

HUSBAND RICH, WIFE CLAIMS.

"No, Poor; Not a Dollar." Spouse Protests When He Appears in Shabby Clothes.

DUAL ROLE IS CHARGED.

Victor Le Teyre, Accused of Owing Alimony, Said to Be Wealthy or in Need, as the Situation Demands.

The story of a man who is said to be rich in New Jersey and poor in New York and to play each role with equal ability, came out in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, to-day.

Victor Le Teyre is said to wear diamonds and fine raiment, to support an expensive establishment and to spend money lavishly in Jersey City, while it is declared he wears mean clothes and seems always in need of money when he is in New York City.

As he crosses the ferries only occasionally, the information is not often called for, according to his wife, Mrs. Alice Le Teyre, who lives at No. 72 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

Whatever he is in Jersey City Le Teyre made earnest declaration of being anything but wealthy when he was arraigned in court.

"I am only a poor man," he said. "I have not a dollar in my pocket."

His clothes were shabby and supported his statement.

His wife, who has by strategy involved Le Teyre in three different legal troubles, apparently overreached herself to-day, for Magistrate Dooley said one of the cases against the man looked like persecution.

The woman says Le Teyre was formerly in the employ of the British Government after the Phoenix Park murders.

She is the daughter of a Captain of Police in Ireland.

Le Teyre is suing his wife for divorce and she, pending the trial, obtained an order for the payment of \$8 a week alimony. This she claims she has not received, so she obtained an order for Le Teyre to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The man came to New York yesterday and in order to hold him until the order could be served on him, J. G. Smith, employed by Le Teyre, picked a quarrel with the husband. Le Teyre beat him and was arrested, as Smith desired. Then, while Le Teyre was in jail, he was re-arrested on a warrant charging him with abduction.

It was this case that was before Magistrate Dooley. While it was being heard the order to show cause was served on the man. The Magistrate thereupon adjourned the case.

"SUNBEAM JURY" STOOD 10 TO 2.

Majority Wanted to Give Verdict of \$5 in Favor of Carnes—Hanson Back in Jail.

It was announced to Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court to-day that the jury in the "Little Sunbeam" case, brought by Frank M. Carnes against Arthur N. Hanson, his partner, to recover \$25,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of Mrs. Nellie M. Carnes, had disagreed.

Counsel for Sheriff O'Brien asked that Justice Dugro make a ruling with reference to the disposition of Hanson, who is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, and who has been brought to court each day during the trial on a writ of habeas corpus.

Justice Dugro remanded Hanson to prison, and, on the application of Nathaniel Cohen, of Howe & Hummel, counsel for Hanson, for an immediate retrial of the case, placed the case for trial next Tuesday morning. Hanson then left court with a deputy sheriff for Ludlow Street Jail.

William Church, a juror, said three ballots were taken and that on the last the jury stood ten to two for the plaintiff.

The juror further said that he was in favor of six verdicts of \$5,000 each, in favor of the defendant, and that the majority of the jury were giving him no damages. Juror William Riley, of the majority, had refused to find any verdict except for the defendant, because there was no room for a verdict of \$5,000 each.

It was alleged that Hanson and Mrs. Carnes coupled it under the names of "Dr. Watson and wife."

"Bey," said Churchill, "announced that he had gone to the Waldorf himself the previous evening and had discovered there was no such room as 'No. 40' at the Waldorf."

Churchill added that he had intended to bring this matter before Justice Dugro, but as the case was to be tried over again next Tuesday he had decided to let the matter drop.

NEW YACHT CLUB MEMBERS

Many Well-Known Names Added to the List.

The New York Yacht Club to-day elected the following new members: W. de Forrest Wright, Lieut. Warren J. Tephune, U. S. N., George C. Foster, A. H. Boardman, W. R. Fieldman, Henry R. Sheldon, Philip Mosier Lytle, Thomas E. Stillman, Charles D. Owen, Jr., George J. Jackson, Glendenn Beckert, Ama B. Davis, M. D., David H. Gaines, Henry S. Fairbanks, J. Price Wetherill, Clifford W. Hartridge, Sheffield Phelps, Lenox Smith, Winslow S. Herce, Edwin H. Smith, Jr., Frank H. Brumby, U. S. N., George McKesson Brown, Norman W. Dodge, Capt. Frederick B. Payne, U. S. N., Daniel H. Kane, Robert Winsor, E. M. Parsonage, John Hutchinson, H. H. Palmer, Jr., R. W. Edmundson, M. D., Edgar Palmer and H. Yale Dolgin.

UNIDENTIFIED BODY.

An employee of the Dock Department reported to the Coroner's Office this morning that the body of an unidentified man had been found at Thirteenth avenue and Thirtieth street. The man was found lying on his back, and was about thirty years old and weighed 160 pounds. He was dressed in dark clothing.

WEST POINT'S HUNDREDTH CLASS RECEIVES DIPLOMAS.

Bestowed by President Roosevelt on Cavalry Plain—Cheers for Miles.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—West Point's centennial celebration was ended to-day with the presentation of diplomas to the hundredth graduating class, consisting of fifty-four members.

The weather was fine and the ceremony took place out of doors on that part of the parade grounds known as "Cavalry Plain."

An open tent over a platform had been erected for the speakers and officials, and standing at the front of the platform, President Roosevelt presented each new officer with his diploma.

It was expected the President would make a few remarks, but he simply shook hands with each cadet. On the platform besides the President were Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Miles, Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Postmaster-General Payne, the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, Senator Pettus, of Alabama; Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin; Gov. Odell the Italian Ambassador, Mr. Des Planches, Gen. Young, Schofield, McCook, Brooke, the Right Rev. Dr. Conaty, the Academic Board of the Academy, Cheibis Bay, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Pulido and Gen. Dick, of Ohio.

The regular army, he said, in time of war was a nucleus of a greater organization, including the militia and national guard, and he advised the cadets to get the good will of these bodies and of citizens interested in the army.

Gen. Chaffee's Example.

The Secretary told how an old officer in the late war happened to come under the command of a young volunteer officer and yet continued to do his duty without giving any sign of the feelings he must have had as an old and faithful soldier.

His conduct attracted attention and the President, said the speaker, "looked him out to lead the American army in Peking, Gen. A. R. Chaffee. It was because he ruled his own spirit that the President thought he could take a city."

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Gen. Miles was loudly cheered and applauded when he arose to speak.

The President left West Point this afternoon for Washington.

M'KENNA MAY KNOW HIS FATE TO-NIGHT.

Case of the Policeman Accused of the Murder of George Renk Goes to the Jury—Insanity the Defense.

Taking of testimony in the trial of John J. McKenna for murder in the first degree was concluded before Justice Scott in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to-day. The case will go to the jury to-night.

McKenna, who was a policeman in the sanitary squad, was in Aaron's roadhouse, on the Dutch Farms road, on the night of Aug. 17, 1899, when George Renk and his wife rode up in a carriage. McKenna insisted that the Renks drink with him and then he accused Renk of stealing his watch.

An argument ensued and McKenna drew his revolver. Renk ran out of the building and McKenna chased him, shooting him dead in the road.

A commission appointed by Justice Punsman declared McKenna insane on Dec. 4, 1899, and he was sent to the Matteawan Asylum. He was discharged last November as cured and was placed on trial yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Croft conducted the prosecution and Levy & Unker appeared for McKenna. The defense is that the policeman was insane when he committed the crime. Drs. Allison, Ramsdell, Murray and Campbell, of the Matteawan Asylum, were put on the stand by the defense and all swore that in their opinion McKenna was crazy when he killed Renk.

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there must be as absolute as our responsibility. That we will succeed gloriously in the work we have taken up in the Philippines the world now knows.

Secretary Root said it was a fundamental principle that the military branch of the Government should be subject to the control of the civil. He told the cadets to bear in mind that their education was not by any means complete, and that they could go on learning to be good soldiers until they retired, if they were lucky enough to live until the age of sixty-four.

The regular army, he said, in time of war was a nucleus of a greater organization, including the militia and national guard, and he advised the cadets to get the good will of these bodies and of citizens interested in the army.

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REQUEST INQUIRY IN PHILIPPINES.

Carnegie, Adams, Schurz and Others Ask Congress to Investigate—Soldier Tells of Seeing Water-Cure.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, to-day presented to the House a memorial signed by Charles Francis Adams, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith and Herbert Welsh, asking that a Congressional committee of investigation be appointed to go to the Philippines to inquire into and report upon conditions existing there.

Mr. Carnegie's signature was authorized by cable.

Mark H. Evans, of Des Moines, Ia., formerly of the Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry, was a witness before the Senate Philippine Committee to-day. He testified to seeing the water-cure administered in the Province of Batan, also to the burning of villages where insurgents were located.

With these exceptions, he said, the treatment of the natives by the troops had generally been kind.

His conduct attracted attention and the President, said the speaker, "looked him out to lead the American army in Peking, Gen. A. R. Chaffee. It was because he ruled his own spirit that the President thought he could take a city."

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